FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1881.

Amusements To-day, Academy of Music-William Tel Athery's Pork Theorem Let Honequetures an Courant, American Institute Industrial Exploition, A quarter Site of Honelans, Hijon Opera Hones - The Stake Charmer, Booth's Theatre Camille, Hone It's Mos. om broaders and that Duly's Theatre The Passing Righton. Grand Opera House-be like Glabe Dime Moscom-10 Binery Baverly's Nillo's for des.-The World Haverly's 51th St. Theat, e. The or the Brists, Mayerly's 5th Av. Theatre-Employe

Produces Square Phonty - Science 3.

New Theater Combine - The Major Matines.

New Permeters Mirest ed. - Breadway and 19th et.

Standing Produce - Policine. Steinway Hall-Court
Tholis Theater-De Flatement
Tony P. Star's Theater-Versity, Nation. The Casino-La Veyage on Subse-Union Square Theatre-Canille, Windso Theatre-Doug Crankett

Guiteau's Trial.

The cross-examination of GUITEAU was continued yesterday by Lawyer PORTER. Although excited, and at times violent, in his manner, the prisoner-witness was too alert to be easily entangled in the nets of the cross-examiner. He refused to be frightened when Mr. Powren pointed his finger at him and asked questions in a dramatic style, and often he declined to be led upon ground that had been gone over before. Through it all be stuck to his text that it was the Deity who inspired his act. When asked if he thought Mason and Jones did wrong in shooting at him he replied yes, unless they could show they acted as agents of Deity. He became angry whenever it was suggested that he was guilty of murder, and declared that his shooting of GARFIELD was no more murder than the shooting of a man by a soldier in war. It was the doctors who were guilty of murder. He rould not be driven from his position that he had no malice, and that his failure to get the Paris Consulship had nothing to do with the assassination. In fact, he said, after the 1st of June, when he became fully possessed of his inspiration, he would not have accepted the office if it had been tendered to him. He even appeared to be indignant at the way in which Mr. PORTER spoke of his inspiration, which was a sacred subject, not to be lightly treated. When pressed closely on the question of malice, he replied that, of course, he had no malice, for if he had had, BLAINE was the man for him to have shot. He confessed that he was physically a coward, but yet he was morally brave when he had the Delty at his back, and he expected there would be an act of God, if necessary, to protect him from either shooting or hanging.

The cross-examination was not concluded.

One of Hayes's Legacies.

The fruit of folly is seen in the pension burdens inflicted upon the country by the Arrears act. Commissioner Dupley announces that 28,740 names were added to the pension list during the past fiscal year -sixteen years after the end of the war for which they were pensioned. For the coming year he asks an appropriation of \$100,000,000, with which to pay annual and accrued pensions; and, besides this, he asks a deficiency appropriation of \$20,000,000 for this year.

A current annual appropriation of one hundred millions for the item of pensions, in the year 1882, for a war ended in 1865, is startling. There was never half that amount a dozen years ago, when a vastly greater number of persons entitled to a pension were living. As had happened in the universal experience of nations, our pension list was steadily decreasing a few years ago, and the appropriations sufficient to satisfy it had gone down to twenty-nine millions. A scheme of villainy was sprung upon Congress by demagogues, and, thanks to its success, the country is now called on to make a prodigious outlay.

No force of invective can denounce this scheme more strongly than the simple figures of what is substantially our new national debt. Fully 47,000 new pension claims will be allowed this year, according to Mr. DUDLEY, and 60,000 next year; a total of 100,000 new claims, regarding which he tells us that fully two-thirds carry arrears amounting to nearly \$1,500 for each claimant. Nearly twenty-four million dollars were paid out last year as "first payments" to new pensioners; that is, within five millions as much as the previous regular annual payments to all the pensioners of all the wars. The total amount of his annual disbursements ran up from twenty-nine millions to nearly fifty. Mr. Dudley estimates that, in addition to the \$100,000,000 which he is already certain of paying for arrearages, he will have to pay \$215,000,00 more, making \$335,000,000. There is no question, judging from Mr. Dubbley's general tone, that this is an inside estimate. His predecessor reckoned that other costs, direct and indirect, will carry the aggregate

Such is the stupendous scheme of plunder forced upon the people largely by claim agents, and in their interest, and offering temptations to gigantic frau is. The man mos. responsible for it is R. B. HAYES. He did not introduce the measure; it is not known that he liked it; but when the question of its fate came before him, he stened it.

It has been urged as an excuse for HAYES

arrearages alone to hearly \$600,000,000

that his veto would have been useless. If it would not change a vote, he should have none the less given that veto. But why would a veto have been useless? Such proposed plundering of the Treasury, the fruit of party rivalry and neutual distrust, and been effectively vetoed, giving Congressmen excuses for changing their reluctant votes or otherwise disposing of the forbidden bill. Under the veto of GRAST, who at least had pluck, a bounty scheme of the same enormous character perished. There was a pretence in Congress that the Arrears bill would cost only \$20,000,000; but before HAYES signed it, some of his own Cabinet flicers gave him proof that it would cost ver \$100,000,000. A Presidential canva-s was at hand, and both parties in Congress were risking the interests of the country for what they stupidly supposed would eatch the soldier vote; and they quieted their consciences by the knowledge that, after all, the final responsibility was on Hayes, who could veto the bill. So he could have vetoed it; but he signed it.

Now the bill ought to be repealed. Six hundred millions of dollars is too vast a sum to hand over to plunderers in quiet

Government and Agriculture.

The difference between Dr. Louryn, the The hureau over which the eloquent Doctor | of etel.

which nobody ever hears. There is not a respectable agricultural journal in the country which is not of more practical value to the interest it pretends to serve than this overgrown and expensive bureau.

But the National Grange and Dr. Louing whose operations have from time immemo rial excited only derision and contempt, should be erected into a department, with a Secretary having a seat in the Cabinet. Dr. Loring, however, to do him justice, appears to see the folly of such a proceeding, and although he is very anxious to be made a Cabluet officer, he desires to "enlist other interests" in the new department. But he fully agrees with the Grangers that the farmers of the country are incompetent to conduct their business without the paternal supervision of the Government. "He did not wish," he said, in his interview with a committee of the National Grange, "to the plane in our Government care and keeping to which they of right are entitled."

Now we have a suggestion to make, which is worth a great deal more than that. It is that the agreulturists shall take the Government under their care and keeping. They are the least corrupt element of our society. They are the most independent, and they ought, for many reasons, to be the most intelligent. Upon them the founders of the and perpetuity. Let them take care that the general Government be confined to its proper functions, among which the supervision of agriculture has no place. This would not involve the creation of a new department and a fresh batch of officials to cat out the substance of the people. On the contrary, it would most probably lead to a reduction of the needless force and expense with which the departments already in existence are burdened. This is the true way to end the "spoils system," of which there is so much complaint, to reform the civil service, and to reduce taxation.

Our Railroads in the Future.

When the Massachusetts Central Railroad is completed, that Commonwealth will have more miles of railroad in proportion to its area than any other State or country in the world. With a territory of only 7,800 square miles, it will have a railway mileage of more than 1.950 miles, or one linear mile to each four square miles of area.

The States and countries which on the 1st of January, 1881, had the greatest railway

	dren.	Rankows I.	1 male Sq. Bull
1.	Massachusetts 7.80	1.903	4.1
48	Rel m	2.672	4.3
28	English t and Wales	12,547	4.1
- 4	New Jare y 8320	1.701	4.8
- 6	Connecticat 4.750	19.54	4.1
11	Rhode Island 1 704	210	0.5
- 7	tinis 22:14:4	5.012	0.7
- 14	1 hmots	7.3655	45.33
34	Pennsylvania	40.27.423	7.2
111	De aware 2.100	2940	7:3
11	I drama	4 104	7.3
444	New Hampshire 0 280	1 005	901
175	Santagrant 15 200	1.504	18.7
14.	Switz-riand 15 233 New York 47, 00	6,010	9.5

We obtain the above figures from an article by Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON in the last number of the Journal of the American Agricultural Association, the purpose of which is to show how great must be the adwhich is to show how great must be the and ditions to our ratiway service before it shall elicone adequate. He makes the proportionate mileage in Massachusetts—one miles of railroad to four square miles of territory—the standard of what may be called a suit incent amount of railway. But he does not settle the states and Territories in the immediate states and Territories in the immediate states and Territories in the immediate states and the proportion of railway alless the latter had thought that they could but themselves on the footing of semsor theorems, and so on, and failing of the next century. It is obvious chough that both in parts of Now England and of the West and South there is not yet population enough to support anything like that proportion of railway miles age. Mr. Arkivsox, therefore, divides the States and Territories into five classes, are now again coming in a bunch, as the result of this notion of their need of additional railroads between now and the beginning of the next century. First are those which will require to come up to the sight square miles of ceritory; third, those which will require to come up to the sight square miles of ceritory; third, those which will need in in figural, the same and the same and the base of additional railroad to eight square miles of territory; third, those which will need in in figural, the same and the same and the same miles of the pression of the result of the same tenture of the same in this scase, and it is satisfated to come up to the sight square miles of territory; third, those which will need in in figural, the same and the same and the same miles of the pression. The same and the same in this scase, and it is some to do the same and the produce of the same and the ditions to our railway service before it shall

that 117,417 miles of additional railroad will be demanded during the rest of the present century. When these reads are built, either in the States to which he has assigned the new mileage or in others, the proportion of the total mileage to the area of the Union will be only one mile of railroad to about fifteen square miles of territory. That is, even only about a quarter as well served as Massachueetts now is.

Of course Mr. ATRINSON'S figures ar need of additional railroad service in the near future. But if railway building goes ing the present year, the 117,500 miles be demanded before the end of this century, will have been laid within fifteen years. He makes allowance, however, for at least one commercial crisis and years, which will retard the process of conthat this year probably 7.400 miles of new railroad will be laid. That will be 66,000 miles in sixteen years, or 4,125 miles a year, an average which is likely to be exceeded by at least fifty per cent, during the coming | dug, to advance upon his position.

sixteen years. It cannot, therefore, be objected to his figures that they are unreasonably sauguine. Judging by the past, we may assame, with him, that at the opening of the Yet on some points regarding which there is next century the United States will have 200,000 miles of railroad, against something over 91,000 miles in operation at the first of issi. If these additional roads cost at the are mostly connected with spiritual or theobeginning \$35,000 a mile, the expenditure on them will amount to over four billions | to get odd notions, because they are usually not of dollars, or more than two hundred mil-

lions a year. It is argued by some that unless an | visible and tangible things. Still, the amount of efficient check is put upon them, the railway | throwdness Gurriau has manifested in his inaginates are in the way of a quiring a own testimeny, no less than in his comments power which may prove irresistible; and we commend the argument to the thoughtful

Mr. MacVeagh for Governor,

The Headd notes the movement in layor of Mr. MacVeagu for Governor of Pennsyls Two or more trade associations had extated, vanis, and says MacVision will take the and howethe sold that by mixing them a better authation "as the leader of the reform, and more profitable result would be secured. independent, high-minded, Christian Reput-linear party, opposed to all machines and all the to say condensed, milk association was pre-Commissioner of Agriculture, and the platform, and when Mr. MacVigon is non-semesting approaching approaching it, have been seized and terange is as absord as anything can be. | instel on it, it is to be hoped he will be poured to waste by inspectors within a few

treaties is probably, in proportion to its | Latine Headdinsists that the refermer cat, the most medeas concern the taxpayers shall be required to give bonds that he will will be to sell genuine mile. One of them spoke of these United States are compelled to not aband a the office and run away. The of their calling as the nath profession. It unmaintain. It distributes seeds which do suggestion is not a bad one; but it is unnech happily is sometimes but that the new not grow and books which are never read, I comery. Nobedy holding political views like I association about multi-matter.

and occasionally conducts experiments of Mr. MacVeagn's has been elected Governor of that State for a generation, and nobody of that kind is likely to be elected very soon. General is so unsubstantial that we imag-

This so-called movement for the Attorneyine it would puzzle the Herald to locate it. Where is it? What is it? It will be blown are both of opinion that this useless bureau, away like a pull of smoke in the winter gales, and will never be board of again.

Judge Speir Retires.

We congratulate Judge Spein, and the public as well, on the course that he appears to have decided to take in regard to his right to sit as Judge to the end of the pres-

ent year. The discussion of this question was very active before the election and immediately after, and an abundance of evidence was published, which appears to have convinced Judge Sprin that he had been in error in regard to the date of his birth. Accordingly, he sat for the last time as a Judge on the antagonize any interest, but desired only to | 16th ult.; and although it had been arranged place the great interests of agriculture on | that he should sit in the second part of the Superior Court during the month of December, this arrangement was changed so that Judge Sepowick is to sit there in his place, and Judge Sprin no longer takes any share in the proceedings of the court.

This method of retirement we suppose to be equivalent to a public admission by Judge Sprin that he has been mistaken in supposing himself to have been born in 1812, when the records of his own family and republic built all their hopes of its success | the recollections of all persons who knew him in youth, coincide in declaring that he was born in 1810. Such an admission on his part is evidently the simplest and most judicious manner of disposing of the subject.

> Senator Wood Pulp Muller should hasten to Washington to counteract the work of his predecessor, the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT. against the Hon. FRANK HISCOCK, candidate for Speaker. He can point with pride to HISCOCK's tariff record, that nearly equals his own in brillinney. Buried somewhere in the Congression Record he will find a wonderful speech of His-COCK's that was printed, but never delivered, favoring a higher duty on Onondaga salt. Some of the gems, the crystals of sait, so to speak, might be cuiled from that speech and reprodased with startling effect. And Wood Pull MILLER is the man to do it.

> Republican Senators must view with keer interest the Senatorial contest in Virginia. Should the successful candidate be as hard in driving bargains as Mallone, Republican seekers of Senate offices will henceforth stand n chance. MAHONE alone claimed about one-half of the patronage. With a colleague he will take the rest. It would be a funny spectacle to se thirty-odd Senators led around by two; but the Republican Senators will be in a minority if they don't submit, and what are they going to de about it?

> Still another stage of development has occurred in the new Kansas method of dealing with bogus bankers and crooked cashiers. As a sequel to the settlement of Cashier Bowens of Hunnewell, nearly covering the ciaims of depositors, the people of Caldwell have now extorted a confession from Cashier SMITH of DANFORD's bank, by the process of putting a rope around his neck and drawing it tight. The bank was a savings institution, and deposits in it were not considered by those who made them to be like ordinary loans to a business man, to be risked in current trade or speculation Hence the depositors want to know what ha

The Chicago Justice who fined the Michigan Southern Radioud Company for burning soft coal on its locomotives without smoke consumers, in violation of the law, has set a good example of protecting the poorle against the lawlessness of corporations. He proposes to continue fining the ratiroad companies until they all burn hard coul within the city limits. then the United States, as a whole, will be That is one good crusade for a city Justice to devote himself to,

The society young man of the period will shy at ice cream sale as herea ter. The sued based on his assumptions of the country's lover in the breach of promise case pending in one of our courts testified yester-lay that hi sweetheart explained the visits of another on at the rate which has been kept up dur- | young man by saying that he was "only her ice cream young man." Pleasant as such ar of new radicards which he thinks will speed age may be to a fair maides, the average young man will hardly aspire to the humble office, at least where there is a lover around.

The simultaneous attack of the Panama Isthmus at three points, resolved on by the one rallway panic during the next seven | Consultative Commission convened at Paris by M. DE LESSEES, will please his stockholders, struction, so that the whole of his estimated. The very language employed by the knowing mileage will not be added until 100. It lengineer is inspiring. It somehow brings to must be remembered that from 1- 5 to the mind a General who calls a council of war, and end of 1880 the increase was 58.60 miles, and | resolves to assault in three cooperating columns; and it is felt that the Isthmus must purrender. Still, the latest advices from Panama are that reconnoitring the enemy will still go on for months, and that only in the latter part of 1882 will the first lines of trenches netually be

> Grirman's testimony, taken as a whole, shows that he has some very queer bleas - perhaps even more than the average of munkind. difference of openion be has unusually a unit views, very vigorously expressed. The points on which he holds ultrauted queer opinionsor, as he would express it, cranky opinionslogical matters, regarding which men are apt capable of demonstration, like problems in arithmetic, or like questions connected with on the testimony of others, is remarkable. Considering the disadvantage of his present position, as compared with Judge Powran's, he certainly holds his own, in the cross-examination, with ability.

Aumion of the milk dealers of the city and its neighborhood was effected thin week.

Two or more trade associations had existed, and it was the gaint thin by mixing them a better could be more encouraging. That certainly would be a capital duced. As the sands of gullons of milk, or mentus, because it was not pure and good acwording to the logal standard, it is to be hoped

A STALWART VIEW OF THE SPEAK

ALBANY, Dec. 1 .- We do not claim to be as wise about the organization of the Heuse of Representatives next Monday as the people in Washington; but we think we know a few out side facts that bear on the situation.

The Stniwarts at the State capital do not believe that Mr. Hiscock will be chosen Spenker. They say he cannot get the full vote of the New York Republican members in caucus, and that this will be fatal to him. The delegation from this State consists of 19 Republicans, 13 Democrats, and the Rev. J. Hvatt Smith of Brooklyn, who is like the Irishman's speckled pig, which dedged around so that he couldn't count him. There is a mysterious influence in the New York delegation which is undermining Hiscock. It is said to be inspired by ex-Senator Conkling. It would be difficult to prove this. Nevertheless, it is true that some of the warmest friends of the Onelda Sachem are working against the Onondaga Half Breed. The most effective ontion takes the form of a flank movement. E. M. Johnson, so long the Stalwart Clerk of the Assembly, and of the Republican State Committee under Smyth, Cornell, and Arthur, is a candidale for Clerk of the House of Representatives. Then, another of our wily citizens, Davis by name, who stood among the 306 at Chicago, is a candidate for Bergeant-at-Arms. This stimulates the cry, "Oh, you New Yorkers! You have got the President, and the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Minister to France, and now you want the Speaker, and the Clerk, and the Sergeant-at-Arms!" Doubtless the backers of Johnson and Davis don't dream of success for their candidates; but their appearance in the field with an apparent following operates to distract and weaken Hiscock's forces.

The whole number of Republicans of all colors in the House is 147, of which 74 is a majority. Twenty-five of them come from New Eng-land, nineteen from New York, and four from New Jersey, making an aggregate of fortyeight. If Hiscock could obtain all of these on the first ballot in the caucus, though he would lack twenty-six of a majority, he would be likely to win the nomination. But those Stalwarts who profess to know say be cannot hold twentyfour of these forty-eight votes from the States lying East of Pennsylvania; while they scout the idea of his receiving even one-third of the nineteen Republican votes of the Keystone State. They assert that Edward McPherson. who is a candidate for Clerk, and claims to hold the Pennsylvania delegation in his hand, favors the election of a Western Speaker.

As it is conceiled that if the Speaker comes from the West he is likely to be Kasson, who is Blaine man, it might seem odd that New York Stalwarts should oppose Hiscock; but one of them summed up the whole case when he said: "If we are to have a Blaine Speaker we prefer that he shall not be a New York Half Breed, and an enemy of Roscoe Conkling."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S NEW FRIENDS, Visited by All the New Members of Congress

-How he Impresses them. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- What appears to be the first idea of members of Congress on arriving in Washington is to pay a visit to President Arthur. The result is an almost continual stream of Representatives in the direction of the "gray house," No person is at any time denied admission. Arthur is really pleased to see the men with whom he is to be associated in carrying on the Government; and somehow he gives each and every one to understand that it is on him he is going to depend for doing the very best thing for all concerned. Comparatively few of them all have known

Arthur personally. It is curious to note what notions had been formed and what is the result

seculars.

When Congress meets it will be shown that the estate of the preceding Administration has been closed up and tien. Arthur has begin business independently on his own capital, reaching handshees teen done by Arthur that were not strictly in settlement of the estate that feal to him. He has rigidly a hered to the policy of completing whatever were his himonical predictes of had begin. This cobligations buyethern dis lingued; whatever of enharmassment they created has been removed. Henceforth Arthur will be at perfect liberry tonet according to his conceptions of duty to the country and to his friends. He will conduct his Administration with rigid landfulness to the bleas in which he has been schooled, and to those with whom throughout his entire career he has associated. This is his local of efficiency and harmony.

THE BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION.

The Salmagundi Club's annual exhibition of drawings in black and white will be opened to the public to-day in the galleries of the National Academy. It comprises over 500 drawings is the various methods of black and white, and is the most interesting display of the kind that we have had, If the art engraving upon wood has reached this country its highest development. the art of designing upon wood and for reproduction by wood engraving is not far behind it. Nothing in its way could be more interesting or pleasing than the collection now on view at the National Abdomy. The endless resources of black and white are a revelation to those not specially conversant with the development that has taken place of late years in that branch of art. But, apart from any technical interest, the collection exhibited this year far surpasses any previous effort of the society. The standard of excellence is much higher; there is more importative in the works, more of imagination and of freedom to their treatment, and a greater variety and interest of subject.

The Salmagundi Club is a strong and ener gotic body, and its growth, rapid as it has been, has been kept pace with by the improvement in and importance of the work of its members Within a few years, from making a trivate dis play of a hapdful of penuli or Indian ink drawings in an attic, it has noquired such dimensions that it finds the National Academy requisite for its exhibition, and fills its gatteries with a collection nearly as neteworthy and interesting as th best achievements of the Water Color Society, The Academy building was packed last even ing, on the coverion of the private view of the pictures, with as large an assemblage of people interested in art. both professionally and otherwise, as it could contain. It was crowded to the point of also lute discomfort, and a large proportion of the

The Wenders of November.

The month of November, just passed, was one of the most remarkable on realist, a og cally as a specific phonomena of regetation. There were during the month intelementaries in biness in his feets. Vi I delicate his the account

PLATT TRYING TO FOIL HISCOCK. The Flements of Wenkness in the Three

Leading Candidates—Three Reasons that Make Hiscock's Nomination Very Bombiful. Washington, Nov. 30 .- If ex-Senator Platt of New York can prevent it, Mr. Hiscock will not be the next Speaker. Mr. Platt has come to Washington, and, in his quiet way, has begun to pay the debt he and the Stalwarts owe Mr. Hiscock. Mr. Platt's arrival puts the first bit of spice into the Speakership canvass. In spite of a great deal of talking, boasting, and claiming, there has been thus far really very little work done by the candidates. There has been almost no material to work on. Scarcely one-fifth of the next House are here; and of this number less than a half can attend the Republican caucus, Indeed, at one time there were about as many candidates as there were members in town. It is probable that to-day there are not ten members in the city who are pledged to vote for any candidate, or who have made up their minds how they will vote. Of course from this estimate must be excluded State delegations, of whose number one is a candidate. Nine candidates have announced themselves. Six of these have no sort of chance and know it. These are merely fishing for good ommittee places, and for the honor of receiving a handful of complimentary votes. None of these can control the votes of their friends after

the first ballot. The pretensions and chances of Hiscock, Kasson, and Keifer deserve some attention. All estimates of the strength of each of these are the merest guesswork. Each will probably have the vote of the delegation from his State

are the merest guesswork. Each will probably have the vote of the delegation from his State on the first ballot, and each will pick up some scattering votes. But the figures which are given by the friends of each of these three candidates added up make a total considerably integer than the whole Republican vote.

Hiscock's candidacy many think is not genuine. The story that he desires the Chairmanship of the leading committee, and uses this way to get it, has a great many believers. He says, however, that the story is false, and was invented by some of the New York Staiwarts to beat him. Such a story is not necessary to beat Mr. Hiscock. Three circumstances will be found sufficient, in all probability, to compass his defeat. There is no necessity for any figure of the state of the series o

he has a very enthusiastic support from this element, and when the break comes the votes of these will go to some other man.

Congressmen read one another, and it is strange that they do not realize that they are read through and through just as easily as they read others. Hiscook to delay believes that he is the most popular man in the House. It is not so. No one man is more popular than is some other man. To succeed in obtaining a genuine popularity a man must gain respect for pre-eminent ability, as the Blaine and Garfield, and must also posure the faculty of winning confidence and exercis—to power called personal magnetism. His or k has neither of these qualifications. Men who know him best speak of his ability with small praise, and he seldon fails to cause those with whom he has intimate relations to entertain doubts regarding his sincerity. He is banking a little in this canvass upon his popularity. He will find that drafts on that bank will not be honored. The very thing that hecounts on is a source of weakness, and when the break comes the votes of most of those whom he relied upon for this reason will go to some one else.

ome one else. Again, Mr. Hiscock is not trusted by many Again, Mr. Hiscock is not trusted by many who seem to be on pleasant, even intimate terms with him. He is called a popular man here. He has courted popularity. He is the sort of man who is good to the gushing female correspondents who write of his beauty of face and figure, of his hospitality and of the love that men bear him. But men suspect him of insincerity, and those to whom he makes promises have a feeling that they want a bond to go with the premise.

with the promise.

The third reason and the potent one exsenator Platt can explain, and will explain
fully. The Stalwart faction of the party has been waiting for some years to square accounts with Mr. Hiscock. They have had no opportunity to do so before, but their heavy hand is about to be had upon Mr. Hiscock's candidacy. Last spring Mr. Hiscock stoke to Mr. Conking Last spring Mr. Hiscock spoke to Mr. Conking in the Semato-mamber, and asked for support. It was a remarkable meeting. No one could hear what was said, but no one could fail to observe the meek, cringing way in which Hiscock approached the Senator, nor did it escape any one that Conkling was saying some coulting things in his catting way to Hiscock. It was learned afterward that Mr. Conkling had reminded Hiscock of his positical treachery in the past, and asked him what he had ever done since to show that he now unselfishiv acted with the Republicans again, or whether, if the time and observed active the others it. He closed by saying to Mr. Hiscock that it would not be again ready to said out to the others it. He closed by saying to Mr. Hiscock that it would be time enough to tak about the Speakership in the fail. Mr. Hiscock that it would be time enough to tak about the Speakership in the fail. Mr. Hiscock never approached Conkling again, but he was careful not to off-end the Senator, until Conkling resigned. Hiscock services appeared to the recent Republican Convention carped the climax. Mr. Prat is known as a very effective though a quiet worker, very soon Mr. Hiscock will find that he is gaining none, and is looned. Sene of the New York members, while ostensibly for him, are known to be optosed to his election as Speaker. When the break comes it will be found that many of the Staiwars who on the first hallot voted for Hiscock will transfer their votes to another.

If Mr. Hiscock is elected Speaker when the break comes it will be found that many of the Staiwars who on the first hallot voted for Hiscock will transfer their votes to another.

If Mr. Hiscock his election as Speaker, When the break comes it will be found that many of the Staiwars who on the first hallot voted for Hiscock will have be a failed to a minimum on the party excepting an unwavering deviation and a serion from the west will be a fail and to anomalize the party of the fail and the hist hallow of the fail and the hist back has a fail has the Senate chamber, and asked for suppor It was a remarkable meeting. No one could bear what was said, but no one could fail to ob-

the first build.

Many of the shrewdest politicians here think that neither of these three candidates will be nominated. Having our each short startes, it is recarded as highly probable that the three cambridge with first themselves compelled, for self-protection, to unite upon a candidate who is now unknown.

A Letter from the Rev. Mr. Cowley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your teremes to the Marpheri's Fain an index's raw as incre-r to releft you to the incise; resembled to the clange has our mittee of Inq irv. My horizon will give them as soon as I have characted the official report of the Chief of Ap-ie also that published. Meantime allow my to ack the teverent Chairman of that committee the following

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SYMPATHY FOR THE IRISH.

The Way Americans Feel About their Strug-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am so glad of an article in THE SUN of this morning. entitled "Why Americans Sympathize with Irishmen," that I must thank you for it. I have read much on the Irish question, because my sympathies are with the Irish people; but I have not read anything with more satisfaction than your timely, necessary, simple, eloquent, and easily understood presentation of the reasons why every American, no matter what his lineage, should feel the heartiest sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for local

self-government. There has been too much gush over Gladstone, and I am glad you say, "No wonder an Irishman's blood boils when he hears thought-

Irishman's blood boils when he hears thought-less men in this country dilate upon the al-leged equity and philanthrony of the Gladstone Cabinet, or upon the unreasonably fractious and discontented spirit of the Irish people. It hink that Mr. Glaistone, by the imprison-ment of Parnell, in obedience to the merciless cries of Iroland's oppressors, has somewhat lessened, or at least qualified, my detestation of the cruel and cowards 'Premier of Judea. One pang of pity moved him before he scourged Jesus and delivered him to be crueffed to his unmerciful tormentors. 'Why, what evil hath he done?' will always stand as a blen for Pliate against a comparison with the Premier of Eng-land. Were it otherwise, Mr. Gladstone might, without injustice to the Premier of Judea, be cailed the Pontius Pliate of the nineteenth century.

eentury.
Your judicious and helpful words will do
much good for Ireland; for no lover of liberty
and seif-government can read them without
being influenced by them.
Francis D. Moulton.
580 LEXINGTON AVENUE, Nov. 29.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg leave to thank you for your article in to-day's Sun on "Why Americans Sympathize with Irishmen." THE SUN has long been a favorite of mine, in fact ever since its present editor took charge of it. I think it certainly the best daily paper in the country, perhaps in the world; distinguished for its just, faithful, and truthful comments on all public affairs. It could not be expected that such a paper would

could not be expected that such a paper would be unfair toward the Irish people. But still it is pleasant to find that The Sun so fully understands the situation, and can tear away the pretexts and shams by which the bloody and brutal English Government seeks to cover its injustice toward the Irish people.

It is a pleasing fact that the American people are eminently the most just and Inframinded people in the world, and that as a nation this country is rapidly becoming a sort of world's jury—a world's court, whose good opinion other nations are anxious to conclinae. It is quite apparent, too, that every year will add to this influence. Without a navy or an army, this is the most powerful nation in the world.

Every American who has visited Ireland knows how the Irish hearts have warmed to them, simply because they are Americans. It would, as the boys say, "be a cold day" when the American people would go back on the Irish people in favor of a bloody and brutal Government, which burned the city of Washington and sought by foul means to break up the nation during our civil war. Many a soldier sleeps on American battle fields killed by English bullets.

Enough of this, however, Nothing I could say would present the situation in any degree as clearly as The Sun puts it. Again I thank you.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 29.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 29. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-See: As an American and a riend of the oppressed, I thank you for your manly artipathize with Irishmen. In no uncertain tone it rebukes the intolerance and unreasoning prejudice which actu-ates agreat many Americans of pro-English precivities ates a great many Americans of pro-English proclivities in their attenues to disparage and beliate the efforts under for Irish freedom. I have often heard it said: "Ireland has no move cause to be discontented with the Interior flowerment than New York Sais has to be discontented with the Federal Convertment." How conclusively your article disperves that assertion: How conclusively your article disperves that assertion! How clearly it could not the vast difference between the two cases! Lan any interingent man, who carnestly desires the weltare of his fell, we man, deny the inherent justice of the frish cause. The irish geople are making a streat strike toward the earthly mit enough—the brotherhood of man. They must succeed. When the Son of God declared Hisbeilet in the brutherhood of man He made the success of that brotherhood as certain as the World of tied. at brotherhood as certain as the Word of Got. BROOKLYS, Nov. 20. A. MORGAS DEELT.

To the Epiron of The Sux-Sir : Many thanks for your grand editorial on why the Americans sympathize with the Irish. That article sent a thrill of joy to the heart of its bright rays over the dark places of the earth, to give strength and contort to the downtrodden of all nations, and especially to the obtainent of the utile island which has been so long tradlen down by a great nation calling test the richard. If many here is who condemn the lish case would go over and live a few vers in Irelated I in sure, when they came lack to this country, they would be better able to appreciate the Irela question.

New York, Nov. 3).

John H. Shith.

To rus Ebiron or The Sus-Sir: If England would only grant to Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdo —and she will finally be sompelled to do it—a system ocal seligovernment, something similar to that in the New York, Nov. 29

How to Trent the Latest Epidemic.

The epidemic which has broken out among bank cashbers attracts a great deal of attention. The effect of the discuss is to make the cashier loss all power to distinguish between what belongs to him and what to the depositors of the hank. No system of the at lent has

I Newark treatment, rather homospathic. Take the cashier to court, have him give bail; and then send him back to the bank to straightful out his accounts. By going over the figures again he will be convinced he I wrong, and will agree hever to do so any more. thre guaranteed, but the attack may occur usum. It knows treatment reflecte, a mile herete. Take the cashar and tel him you want your money. If you neare. Pass the other end of the rips over the limb of a tree, then rull on that end until the distance from the point of the rose totaling the tree to the toe of the cash-ier's Boot is less than the distance from the limbed the tree to the ground. Commune this treatment for several minutes. Curvaturational Attacks never occur again.

Stor House Swindlers Indieted.

OMARA, Nov. 39 - The Federal Grand Jury the Sidney and the desired Star Book E. E. Ethings,

The Dencon's Address to Atlanta.

Fair city of the Schoy & ath... Where blatter on beats fisansk mouth, And suffer on query corn!

Accept the thinks of one who came

With heart and head size alloine, But not to earp or storn.

By all that you have to that forth. To allow the project of the North, You prove Your place and pith, Note done depute your raphy to lave, Since you can each a Polymorgane To Deacon Birthard register

While went times and home page.
'The I which these latter data'
flavor timbly earned your wormest praces. By senting long and love.

When war so sowe ! - I year garnest's hem,

True go dinas now do a day marketes. When you subther makes for one.

My would partnered to be a
And I am was you he at and hand.

If I evolution to contain note. Where call and effect on a flavor corne.

Nor worked partners beaut.

A status I would also see to be.

If you should such a status smill, First let the architect is skir of,

A man of worth and worker And whose this combination of mane Man beach true goodness how to shing, Pray let my legs to straight?

Friendly Atlantal Avilon Per true the city and the show, Forces not, as you wise your eyes.

Musicand purkaged bear

SUNBEAMS.

-Florence, the actor, says that President Arthur is the best salmon fisher in America -The Attorney-General of Indiana has lectifed that city Mayors cannot legally marry pee

-It is now positively asserted in official dreles in Canada that the Marquis of Lorne will not return without the Princess Louise.

-Senator Hill of Georgia now speaks with a percentible lise, but his physicians assure him that it will wear off, and that the cancer on his tongue may be considered cured. -A correspondent of the Providence

Journal reports that there are rumors in Cambridge, Mass., that Prof. Longfellow is threatened with the growth of a cancer in his face. -In the large village of Philadelphia the residents of one street excite surprise by trying to stop the "procession of pigs that meander through shat thur-

ough 'are at all hours of the day and right." ... There was nothing in the demeanor of Miss Musgrove, a bride at Lebanon, Ohio, to indicate that she was not overjoyed at getting Frazer for a bushand, yet within a week she eloped with Thompson

-Prof. Sumner of Yale says that the present college fashion is to "teach a bit of Latin, a bit of Greek, a bit of biology, and a bit of something cise, so that in the result men hardly know anything " -The sum of \$1,000 damages has just been awarded by a Western court to a man who caught cold while riding in an emigrant car, when, as he claimed, h

was entitled by his ticket to a seat in a parlor car. -The Rev. C. W. Hamilton, in a sermon at Salem, New Brunswick, explained that the assassination of Garfleid was ordered by God as a punishment of the nation, because of the popular and semi-official reception of Parnell in this country.

-Mrs. Garfield has been elected the first honorary member of the New Shakespeare Society of London, "as a slight tribute of admiration for the loving devotion shown by her during the long and painful tilness of the late President."

-M. Rouzeaud, the husband of Mme. Christine Nilsson, is in so teeble health that he is not expected to live many months. Despite his extreme weakness, he is a constant attendant at the Paris Bourse, where he is an enthusiastic operator.

—Agitation is rife in Canada for the passage of a bill abolishing the law prohibiting marriage with a deceased wife's sister. As the measure received

140 votes to 19 in the House of Commons last ses ion and \$) to 10 in the upper House, it is likely to be sucessful this session. -An anti-bobtail movement in St. Louis has signally falled. One-horse cars without conductors were denounced vigorously enough, and it was resolved o ride in such vehicles without paving fare; but when it came to carrying out the threat, the few passengers who

attempted it were ejected so promptly and amid so much ridicule that the reform made no progress -President McCosh of Princeton lately remarked that there is a decrease in the number of col-ege graduates who go into the ministry, and the Rev. Lyman Abbott adds: "There is a decrease in the quality, Some of the best men go into the ministry; but the average, whether measured by the popular standards of college classes or by recitation, is not high."

-The quarrel between Anna Dickinson and Fanny Davenport has resulted in a suit brought n Philadelphia by the former to compel a re Girl," the play whose failure caused the disagreement, The author says that the actress rained the piece by making inartistic interpolations, and the actress replies that she did so m order to arouse the audiences to some

-Isaac C. Royce of Alliston, Ontario, de scried the girl who had been his affianced wire seven years, and was about to marry another. His first love went into the store where he was employed, talked pleasantly about his change of sweethearts, decla that she bore him no enunty, and laughingly invited him, in token of good will, to eat some of the lozenges swallowed an almost fatal dose of strychnine.

-A traveller bought an excursion ticket from Washington to Toledo, and, owing to detention of trains, for which he was not responsible, its limit of time expired while he was still on the way. The conductor on the terminal road demanded regular fare, and put him off the train when he refused to pay. He shed the that the contract was made with that official for the entire journey, and the jury, on the direction of the Court, gave him a verdict of \$500.

-Actors are particular about the manner in which they are advertised, or not advertised. The company of Waline 's Theatre is now travelling. Messra Eyre, Tearle, and Elton, thinking that an injustice was the next time the name of either was emitted in an advertisement containing the names of other performers In a New Jersey city advertisement Elton's name was left out, and the three men refused to go on the stage until the acting manager had made an apology bei

the audience. -Frank E. Marvin of Chicago was infatnated with the widow Dowling, in whose bearding house revinces of I wland have a local Assembly of its own, as he lived; but she cared nothing for him except as a promptly-paying boarder, and therefore kept him in suspense as to her real sentiments. "I am tired or waiting for your answer." he said the other day at the dinner table "Say you will marry me or I'll swallow but pusen with my coffee," and he took the drug from his pocket. The widow laughed at him, thinking it was a joke. "Once for air," he solemnly protested; "say yes, or I'll die right here." She said no, and he was deal in

> -Mrs. Mauzal, an English woman, has lived four years in Portland, Oregon, and in that lines has managed to acquire a great deal of knowledge about the private lives of Fortland people. Lakely a betting teller, calling herself Madame, Lourmande, put out a sign in the city, and was send doing an enormous lawness, because, though professedly a stranger, alle was now to surprise her callers with remarks about their invite affairs. This went on antil sometons discovered that the was none other than Mrs. Manzal transference and an old French hag by means of a wig, pointed wrongs.

-Some of the friends of the late President of the Pennsylva in Kallroad have determined to perpetuate his memory by the exection in Probate his of A church, to be called "The Thomas A Soutt Monoral Charch," the pews of which shall be free. It is not noted to be mainly for the use and benefit of the energy ve of the Pennsylvania Rails and inditions families, at a flood ganazium in Grace Evangelie a. Lutheraus lin volle rick of Thirty fills and Syring Garden steels, conditionally be attized for this purpose, as it owises not very described located, and the congregation is largely composited one phoses of the Pennsylvania Bandwad. It is proposed to rates \$50,000 to build this memorial chi

-A means of getting rid of murliated currency has been discovered in the St Lattic current, where the colors are dropped in the colors of low effort to pass mullisted money has been profestor of time a tract was passable. A mon more artists is a parents and dolar, also essented to provide the merchanics and bring missions seek, and the contract mass of the contracts which the absorbable mass of inaccionalistic is sent to the the field and a most world in a received and paid for an human, something or a love of

-M. Ernest Renau in a letter to the Lega-Ed. Describe of Right says "There are no beying middle only view are independently by Vigator at became of regyst of reserved. the creatings are more against a further or to be neither can they be existed for bottom. The mention can they be mark fed britist These these and the confirm shop the same the testings. It do not ship the same testings of the last ship to be an included including the last ship to the same ship to the last ship to the l if and our at an and declare itself coming enough esiffany more with the policious opinion at the existing it does with their economic machine in

-In a quiet mook of the Boyal Casticat Bertin not accessible to the general pri-sonal planty transced roughness no most conflictive past to the same save care of the set of now for the quant description of the Re-Parlies Cambridge For extension that the boson and earlies and the short 1 of contract A begins the horse by the Sec. before Brian with this symp and up not a fine with Galag. With an investigation in the large of the work of the prevention between the trial remains of a state of the state o Drive to Fy. on the Community of the Com

and, above all, to grant no privileges to a v.

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